

Sakharov Sees Pause In Rights Campaign

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MOSCOW — Andrei D. Sakharov told Prime Minister Jacques Chirac of France on Friday that the Soviet Union had stopped releasing political prisoners.

The Nobel Peace Prize winner had a short conversation at the Academy of Sciences with Mr. Chirac before the French prime minister met at the Kremlin with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev. The physicist expressed concern at the "stopping of the process of liberating prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union."

Soviet authorities have said that 150 such prisoners were ordered released in February and that the cases of 150 others are being reviewed.

After his meeting with Mr. Gorbachev, Mr. Chirac said that they did not discuss human rights but that he had talked informally of humanitarian issues with the Soviet leader at a banquet Thursday night.

Mr. Chirac said that he and Mr. Gorbachev had cleared up some "misunderstandings" that had strained ties between Paris and Moscow, but he reported no progress on narrowing the divide between the two countries over disarmament.

France has given a cool reception

2 Firms In Japan Punished

Illegal Sales Of Technology To Soviet Cited

By Barry James
International Herald Tribune

The Japanese government barred two companies from trading with the Communist bloc Friday after concluding that the two concerns and a Norwegian arms maker had illegally transferred technology that enabled the Soviet Union to build quieter submarines.

The president of Toshiba Machine Co., Kazuo Iimura, resigned. The government barred his company from trading with 14 Communist nations for one year beginning May 22. Toshiba Machine, a subsidiary of Toshiba Corp., the electronics and consumer goods conglomerate, exported to the Soviet Union last year goods valued at about 5 billion yen (\$35.7 million).

Japan also took action against the trading company that handled the sale, C. Itoh & Co., barring it from any dealings with the 14 Communist countries for three months.

The government also told trade and industry associations it would not tolerate further violations of the rules of the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, or COCOM, which regulates strategic Western exports.

The sale of four computer-controlled milling machines was one of the most serious recorded breaches of the COCOM regulations.

"We are seriously concerned," said Yukio Okamoto, a Foreign Ministry official. "With the effect these illegally exported machines will have on the security of Japan, the security of the United States and indeed of the free world."

The government concluded Toshiba had knowingly falsified documents when it applied for authorization to export the milling machines to Techmashimport of

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The Associated Press

Seoul Protest Marks Anniversary of Violent Uprising

Riot police kicked away firebombs Friday as they took shelter behind wire netting during a clash with protesters in Seoul. About 9,800 students on 29 campuses across South Korea took

part in anti-government protests before the anniversary of a May 18, 1980, uprising at Kwangju that left 191 people dead. There were no reports of injuries or arrests in the protests on Friday.

Kohl Sets Condition On Talks

Must Include All Battlefield Nuclear Arms

By Robert J. McCartney
Washington Post Service

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany said Friday that a proposed superpower deal on European-based nuclear missiles must be widened to cover very short-range weapons that threaten West Germany.

These missiles have been left out of the U.S.-Soviet negotiations.

If West Germany sticks to that position, it would set a new and troublesome condition for Bonn's acceptance of a Soviet offer to remove some short-range missiles

NATO called on Moscow to drop its demand to keep some intermediate missiles. Page 5.

from Europe together with all medium-range weapons.

That would deepen West Germany's rift over the issue with the United States and Britain, which want to accept the Soviet proposal without including the very short-range weapons in the bargain.

But Mr. Kohl's statement, issued Friday by a spokesman, was vague in places and did not have the full support of his center-right coalition government. Chancellor officials said later Friday that Mr. Kohl had not intended to establish a "formal link" between the very short-range weapons and the rest of the proposed arms control package.

As a result, the declaration appeared to be designed primarily to pressure West Germany's NATO allies to find some way to deal with Bonn's concerns over Soviet superiority in very short-range weapons, according to government sources and Western diplomats.

In this view, Mr. Kohl was signaling that Bonn was prepared to accept the Soviet offer if some unspecified arrangements were made to deal with these weapons, known as "battlefield" or "tactical" nuclear arms. They include ballistic missiles and nuclear artillery, but Bonn is believed to be concerned primarily by the missiles.

Mr. Kohl did not say what kind of deal he wanted for the very short-range weapons. In the past, however, Bonn has proposed that both Moscow and Washington accept "equal ceilings at low levels" for one category of such weapons.

That would require the Soviet Union to agree to remove a substantial number of its approximately 600 Scud missiles, which are in the very short-range category and are targeted on West Germany. It also would provide the United States, which has nothing comparable to the Scuds, with the right to deploy a limited number of very

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Still Missing: Answers on Reagan's Role

By David E. Rosenbaum
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — In four days of questioning, the congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra affair never pinned down Robert C. McFarlane on what he told President Ronald Reagan about the White House staff's activities on behalf of the Nicaraguan rebels.

Mr. McFarlane, who was the president's national security adviser from October 1983 through December 1985, is one of only two witnesses who could reasonably be expected in the course of the hearings to testify thoroughly on what the president knew and said about those activities.

The other witness, Rear Adm. John M. Poindexter, who succeeded Mr. McFarlane as national security adviser, will not testify until next month.

Various committee members raised the matter of what the president was told and what he did. But often their questions lacked precision, and they did not persevere when Mr. McFarlane gave answers that were incomplete or evasive.

Mr. McFarlane said he met with Mr. Reagan daily and discussed the Iran-contra affair with him "dozens of times." But the committee never learned whether Mr. McFarlane had told the president about such matters as these:

• Attempts by his staff to solicit money for the contras from Israel,

China, Taiwan and other countries

during a time when official U.S.

assistance was restricted.

• The efforts of Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, an assistant to Mr. McFarlane on the National Security Council staff, to generate private donations to the contra cause.

• Six documents Mr. McFarlane found in the fall of 1983 that he

had written.

NEWS ANALYSIS

said indicated to him that Colonel North was engaged in potentially illegal activities.

• The fact that more than \$30

million contributed by Saudi Arabia, a donation of which Mr. McFarlane said the president was aware, was used to purchase arms.

When this money was contributed, the law allowed solicitations of foreign governments for humanitarian purposes only.

• Colonel North's recruitment of Richard V. Secord, a retired U.S. Air Force major general who left the government under an ethical cloud, to supply arms to the contras at a profit.

After Mr. McFarlane finished testifying on Thursday, Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii and chairman of the Senate investigating committee, conceded that he did not have a real grasp of what Mr. McFarlane had told the president.

Mr. Inouye was one of those who did not follow up on the issue when he had a chance. During his questioning on Wednesday, the senator asked whether Mr. McFarlane had "advised the president on whatever you were doing" for the contras.

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Reagan Denies Discussing Ransom

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday he and his aides had talked about paying money to achieve a "rescue" of American hostages, "but I never thought of that as ransom."

Mr. Reagan also said he had seen no evidence "that I've been mortally wounded" by the Iran-contra affair and that Americans do not seem to be unhappy about what we've been doing here."

Asked about a claim by his former national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane, that Mr. Reagan had approved paying \$2 million in bribes and ransom in an effort to

free American hostages in Lebanon, Mr. Reagan said:

"I am having some trouble remembering that. I don't recall ever anything being suggested in the line of ransom."

Mr. Reagan said, "From the very first we would not pay a ransom to kidnappers because it's only going to cause more taking of hostages."

Mr. Reagan made his comments in a meeting with editors and reporters from outside Washington.

He said the administration was constantly seeking ways to win the release of the hostages.

"It is possible," he said, "that what we were talking about was use

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of money to pay people and hire individuals who could affect a rescue of our people there, and I've never thought of that as a ransom."

Mr. Reagan pointed out that the discussion about payments for hostages occurred around the time he was hospitalized in July 1985 for cancer surgery.

"Again, I'm having some trouble," he said, just as Mr. McFarlane "had some trouble himself with some of the questions that were asked him. There was an awful lot going on. It's awful easy to be a little short of memory."

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Judge Refuses to Force Barbie To Appear - for the Moment

By Julian Nundy
International Herald Tribune

LYON — The judge at the trial of Klaus Barbie rejected on Friday a request by lawyers that the former Nazi officer be brought by force to the courtroom.

The formulation of Judge Andre Cardini's decision made it plain, however, that he did not rule out the possibility of forcing Barbie to appear later. Barbie has been boycotting his trial, at which he faces a life sentence for crimes against humanity.

After Mr. Cardini delivered his decision, one of the 40 lawyers for civil plaintiffs in the trial announced that swastikas had been painted overnight on a plaque in the village of Izieu that commemorates 44 Jewish children who died at the Auschwitz concentration camp. One of the charges against Barbie concerns the deportation of the children from Izieu in 1944.

The news brought a gasp from the public gallery. One civil plaintiff, an elderly woman, wept.

The civil plaintiffs are mainly relatives of people who died or were tortured or people who assert that Barbie tortured them during World War II when he was stationed in Lyon as a German intelligence officer.

Roland Rappaport, the lawyer who made the announcement, added: "Barbie may be absent, but those who are nostalgic for Nazis are not."

The question of whether Barbie should be obliged to appear was raised at the beginning of Friday's proceedings after his refusal to attend was read to the court. The civil

parties' lawyers were divided on the question. Some argued that the move could make the 73-year-old Barbie look like a martyr.

One lawyer said Barbie's presence during testimony by witnesses who saw him during the war could add "the truth of confrontation."

Another, however, told the judge: "Nazism was the triumph of force. We do not think we can ask you to use force."

Pierre Truche, the state prosecutor who is emerging as the major personality at the trial for his brief and cogent statements, offered Judge Cardini an alternative.

Arguing that Barbie's presence was not essential Friday, when evidence of his wartime activities was to be presented, Mr. Truche said: "Our only force is truth." He said that the question could be raised "perhaps in the days to come."

After a brief recess, Judge Cardini said that Barbie's presence was "not indispensable in the immediate future." His wording implied that he would be prepared to reconsider the request.

Earlier, lawyers for the civil plaintiffs had said that they would probably request Barbie's appearance Wednesday. That is the day the first surviving victim of Nazism in Lyon are scheduled to take the witness stand.

Barbie said before he left the trial Wednesday that his 1983 expulsion to France from Bolivia, where he lived for 32 years, was illegal. Consequently, he said, "I just would refuse to attend the rest of the trial." The proceedings are scheduled to last until early July.

Since Wednesday, Barbie has remained in his cell in Saint-Joseph



Robert Owen, right, testifying before Congress as his lawyer, Melvin Greenbaum, looks on.

WITNESS: Panel Fails to Press McFarlane on Reagan

(Continued from Page 1)

believed some of those activities might have been against the law and that he had spoken to the president "frequently" about the contacts.

But Mr. Boland never asked whether Mr. McFarlane had told the president precisely what Col. North was doing.

Moreover, unlike prosecutors, who are trying to prove violations of the law, the senators and representatives are most concerned with the policy implications of the testimony.

That is why Representatives Lee H. Hamilton, Democrat of Indiana, and Ed Jenkins, Democrat of Georgia, used their time on Thursday to make eloquent statements about where the Reagan administration's foreign policy went wrong instead of asking probing questions.

Mr. Hamilton, for example, was closest to boring in on the matter was Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire.

"Did you ever give the president any cause for alarm in his mind, as the president, that people who worked for him might be doing things that were proscribed by the Congress?" he asked.

"No, sir," Mr. McFarlane replied. But then he added: "The president, in fact, would often provide his own views on that subject, generally. And there's no doubt in my mind that he had a far more liberal interpretation of that than I did."

Mr. Rudman dropped the matter. But Representative Jack Brooks, Democrat of Texas, returned to it Thursday morning.

"What did you mean by 'more liberal interpretation'?" Mr. Brooks asked.

Mr. McFarlane responded that it was "probably a poor choice of words," adding that what he meant was that the president often referred to "the tradition in the United States of helping freedom fighters" and that the president thought such help "entirely legal."

Mr. Brooks went on to another matter.

Some people have suggested that the committee members were gentle with Mr. McFarlane because they were concerned about his emotional stability. He attempted suicide in February and his manner during the hearings appeared melancholy.

The reason that important questions were not asked seems to be that Israel's supporters are certain to challenge the sale as posing a potential military danger.

The sources said the planes — 12 to 15 of them, depending on production costs — would be kept in the United States and provided to the Saudis only to the extent of \$32.5 million in 1984 and 1985.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Fundamentalist Rabbi Backs Shamir

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir's efforts to prevent an early general election gained support Friday when a fundamentalist rabbi agreed to return to the Israeli cabinet as interior minister. Mr. Shamir's spokesman said.

He said Mr. Shamir had reached an agreement with Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz of the small Shas party, whose four seats in the legislature appear crucial to blocking Foreign Minister Shimon Peres's demand for elections on the issue of a Middle East peace conference. Israeli radio said Mr. Shamir had pledged to back restrictive legislation defining who is a Jew in exchange for support from the Shas party, which represents ultra-Orthodox Jews. Mr. Peres resigned from the cabinet in January.

Meanwhile, Mr. Peres was to meet with American Jewish leaders in New York on Friday to rally support for his controversial plan for an international peace conference that would include the Soviet Union. The plan has divided Jewish leaders in both the United States and Israel.

U.S. Troops in Honduran War Games

TRUJILLO, Honduras (NYT) — In one of the biggest U.S. military exercises in the region, 6,900 American troops staged a combined air and sea assault on Thursday on the coast of northern Honduras.

U.S. officials said the purpose of the exercise was to show American military strength and U.S. resolve to defend Honduras in the event of an invasion from Nicaragua, 100 miles (160 kilometers) from the landing site.

The maneuvers involve 13 warships, as well as fleets of helicopters and combat jets. They are part of extended exercises by the U.S. Atlantic Command and involve 40,000 troops in the United States and the Caribbean, the officials said.

EC Approves Education Program

BRUSSELS (IHT) — Education ministers of the European Community have approved an ambitious program that could increase by 25,000 the number of EC university students who study in other member nations from 1987 to 1989.

Passage of the ERASMUS program on Thursday was viewed as an important step toward nurturing a less parochial and more European attitude among the next generation of EC leaders. The program is part of broader plans, agreed to at the 1985 EC summit meeting in Milan, to foster a so-called Citizen's Europe.

ERASMUS, which stands for European Community Action Scheme for Mobility of University Students, has been strongly debated since it was introduced by the EC Commission 18 months ago. It was considered a test case of the desire of member nations to adopt more orthodox programs for breaking down barriers to social — as opposed to economic — cooperation between EC nations.

For the Record

SENATE Democrats failed to stop a Republican-led filibuster Friday against a military bill that would demand that President Ronald Reagan ask Congress first if he wanted to reinterpret the anti-ballistic missile treaty to broaden Strategic Defense Initiative research.

The European Parliament has appealed to Indian authorities to stop the life of Paula Cooper, a minor sentenced to death for murder. On Thursday, the parliament adopted a resolution asking the 12 EC governments "to do everything possible" to save her life.

Five Zimbabwean whites have been abducted by gunmen from a relief mission in central Mozambique. Western diplomats and missionaries said Friday in Harare.

Five South African miners were killed in a rockburst Friday at a gold mine near Johannesburg in the sixth fatal mine accident in six weeks, a spokesman said.

The Chilean Supreme Court has sentenced Juan Pablo Condensed, an opposition journalist, to nearly 18 months in prison for slandering President Augusto Pinochet, the news agency Orbe reported.

The owners of a garage barge that has been at sea for more than two months say they will return the barge to Liss, New York, to dispose of its load of trash. It was towed away by five U.S. states and the governments of Mexico and Belize.

TRAVEL UPDATE

In an attempt to reduce flight delays, American Airlines has adopted schedule changes for more than 370 flights a day this month, and virtually all of its 1,600 daily flights will be affected starting June 1.

Spanish seamen blocked the entrance to the Algeciras port with two vessels for the second consecutive day Friday to protest a proposed sale of ships that could threaten jobs, local officials said.

Correction

Because of editing errors, an article in May editions about the fiscal and political costs of welfare states contained inaccurate U.S. dollar conversions. The French social security deficit should have been calculated as \$3.3 billion; British welfare spending as \$7.5 billion and West German welfare spending as \$302 billion.

Rita Hayworth Is Dead; Movie Actress Was 68

By Albin Krebs
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The actress Rita Hayworth, 68, died Thursday of Alzheimer's disease, a family spokesman announced Friday.

Mrs. Hayworth, a Hollywood beauty who rose to international fame in the 1940s and 1950s, had been under the care of her second daughter, Princess Yasmin Aga Khan, since 1981.

The princess, through publicizing her mother's illness, has been credited with drawing international attention to Alzheimer's disease, an incurable brain disorder about which little was known until a few years ago.

Princess Yasmin said her mother lapsed into a semi-coma in February.

Mrs. Hayworth was the epitome of Hollywood glamour and allure. During World War II, her pinup pictures decorated barracks walls and ships' bulkheads wherever servicemen went. Her once tempestuous romantic life over two decades often thrust her into the headlines.

She named their daughter Marigita Carmen Cansino, but when she began dancing professionally at the age of 12 she shortened her name to Rita Cansino and kept that name for her first 10 movies.

In San Francisco, Worry Over the Fading Magic of Fisherman's Wharf

By Robert Lindsey
New York Times Service

SAN FRANCISCO — On a hot, cloudless afternoon this week, Fred Miller, a vacationing Chicago salesman, looked around and commented: "The first time I was at Fisherman's Wharf was 20 years ago, when I got out of the navy. It was really a fisherman's wharf; now, it's almost like Coney Island."

Mr. Miller surveyed shoulder-to-shoulder throngs of fellow tourists and a panorama of signs that sought to lure them into a wax museum, which featured a "17-set re-creation of the Tomb of Tutankhamen," assorted T-shirt shops, a "Haunted Gold Mine," a Gaines Museum of World Records, and, down the block, a steamy room presided over by an auctioneer selling dolls, sewing machines and other merchandise.

Changes at Fisherman's Wharf, the city's most heavily visited tourist attraction, have begun to trouble many San Franciscans.

In what some residents might regard as an understatement, the City Planning Department issued a 27-page study of the waterfront neighborhood recently that declared, "In

the last 20 years, profound changes have altered the image, character and structure of the wharf area."

Because of over-commercialization, alternate "gaudy" and "boring" buildings, traffic congestion and other problems, many San Franciscans now rarely visit the

neighborhood. Then a nearby chocolate processing plant was converted into an imaginative complex of restaurants and stores that began to lure people to the area.

From 1968 to 1987, more than 1,600 hotel rooms were added to the wharf neighborhood. Mean-

No one chronicled the day when the wharf became more oriented toward tourism than fishing. But its former character slipped away and its success unleashed destructive forces, a city report said.

wharf area, the report said. It noted that sales had declined at wharf-area establishments, suggesting that tourists, too, might be growing disenchanted with the neighborhood.

The wharf, occupying a spot on the edge of San Francisco Bay, offers stunning views of two land-mountain bridges and Alcatraz Island. Until the early 1960s, the wharf was simply a port for fishing boats, and there was a handful of unpretentious restaurants in the neighbor-

hood. From 1968 to 1987, more than 1,600 hotel rooms were added to the wharf neighborhood. Mean-

while, commercial developments extended farther and farther from the original two-block cluster of seafood restaurants.

No one chronicled the day when the wharf became more oriented toward tourism than fishing. But the former character of Fisherman's Wharf slipped away and "destructive forces," the Planning Department report said, were unleashed by its very success."

"Corporations always get their way," he said. "The city wants the tourists here. They don't care about the fishermen."

Now, only about 30 fishing boats are home-ported at the wharf, in-

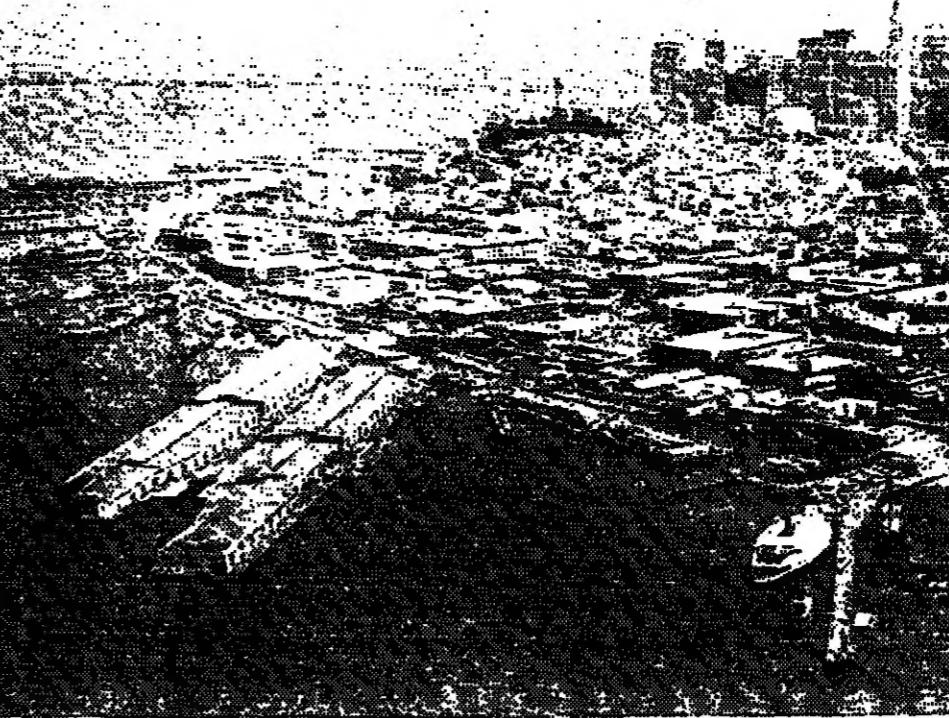
stead of the hundreds that were once there. Most of the crab sold to tourists along the wharf has been thawed out after being flown frozen from Alaska or Washington.

There are 13 fish wholesalers left on the wharf and they purchase more seafood from other places than they do from local fishing boats. Local officials say they are working to reverse the trend but it will not be easy.

Five years ago, the Port of San Francisco Authority began developing a two-part plan to re-establish the importance of fishing at the wharf. It also hoped to attract local residents back to the area and restore some of its lost charm. The plan called for construction of a 500-room hotel, as well as new facilities for fishermen.

Some fishermen are skeptical about ever reclaiming Fisherman's Wharf. Ron Striskel, a salmon fisherman, predicted that the new hotel would be built, but not the fishermen's facilities.

"Corporations always get their way," he said. "The city wants the tourists here. They don't care about the fishermen."



Mark A. Stein/Los Angeles Times

Biden Outlines Campaign Themes

Democrat Urges 'New Era' of U.S. Economic Nationalism

By E.J. Dionne Jr.
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., laying out the broad themes of his Democratic presidential candidacy, declared that "the American economic dream has begun to evaporate" and that solutions lay "beyond the reach of government."

"What is required is a new era of American economic nationalism," Mr. Biden said in speeches released Thursday in Washington. He said this was "not a nationalism cast in xenophobia or isolationism, but a nationalism that reflects a shared sense of responsibility for our future" and "is distinguished by a commitment to excellence throughout our society."

Mr. Biden, through an accident of scheduling, became the first major Democratic candidate to offer a broad-ranging vision of the presidency since Gary Hart's withdrawal from the contest last week.

The speeches were intended to show that Mr. Biden, who is from Delaware and is considered one of the best orators in the Democratic Party, could back his passionate style with substantive proposals and ideas. For example, he sought a position somewhere between "all-out protectionism" and "ideological

cal free trade," both of which he attacked.

But the addresses, at the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School of Commerce and Finance, in Philadelphia, were notable less for their proposals, many of which have appeared already in the programs of other Democratic candidates, than for their vision of presidential leadership.

Mr. Biden's portrait of the office focused not so much on the president's role in solving problems as on his duty to inspire others to action.

Indeed, Mr. Biden, reflecting the new caution among Democrats toward economic planning, was at pains to play down the role of government in promoting an economic resurgence and criticized "the old Washington-based approach to economic policy."

"Isolated decisions" cannot be made in Washington in the hope that government alone can recuperate our leadership," he said. "Ultimate control over our economic fate is not vested in the hands of Washington policy makers."

Mr. Biden offered a number of examples of U.S. companies and educational systems that he said had adapted themselves to a more competitive world environment.

AMERICAN TOPICS



Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., Democrat of Delaware, who laid out the broad themes of his presidential candidacy.

Democrats, including Mr. Hart and Mr. Gephardt.

These included requiring companies that close plants to give at least 90 days' notice, a wage insurance program to help workers who take pay cuts when they switch jobs, and "tax base" insurance for communities that lose tax revenue when large employers go out of business.

Mr. Biden also proposed replacing all import quotas with tariffs to raise money to retrain displaced workers; expanding student loan programs and basing repayment on income; promoting worker profit-sharing plans and child care at work places; and allowing workers to take their old pension benefits with them to new jobs.

His policy proposals included many ideas put forward by other

can and must shape their own future and their nation's future."

Much of Mr. Biden's text focused on what he saw as the threat to the nation's once-dominant position in the world economy. He used the U.S. loss of the America's Cup in 1983 and the success of an American skipper, Dennis Conner, in recapturing it this year as a leitmotiv for how the United States declined and how it could recover.

"Control over our economic destiny has been endangered," Mr. Biden declared, "and that is the greatest long-run threat we face as a result of our current dilemma — the risk that we will no longer lead the world."

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many ideas put forward by other

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INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

PUBLISHED WITH THE NEW YORK TIMES AND THE WASHINGTON POST

Stop Blaming Congress

The most audacious excuse made for the Reagan administration's Iran-contra disasters is that it was all Congress's fault. For some apologists, the reason that money for the Nicaraguan rebels had to be raised illegally was the meddlesome action of Congress to ban official military aid.

That excuse was too brazen even for Robert McFarlane, the former national security adviser, during his testimony before the House-Senate hearings on the scandal. He not only refused to use it but declined invitations from friendly questioners to make Congress the defendant. Two weeks of House-Senate hearings fasten responsibility firmly on the White House. Far from obeying the law in letter and spirit, the Reagan administration struggled to defeat the will of Congress at every turn.

To Mr. McFarlane's credit, he refused to complain that the law known as the Boland Amendment was as complex or vague as most of its violators have claimed. It said, simply, stop giving military aid to the contras. What is sad, then, is to find Mr. McFarlane, who was often a force for moderation in this administration, in the ranks of violators.

The White House created its own cadre of public officials and private dealers to smuggle money and arms to the contras. Worse, these officials shirked their duty to inform Congress of covert activity. And they covered up the record and even remained silent when potentially incriminating documents were shredded. The problem was not that Congress interfered excessively in the subtleties of foreign policy. It was much simpler: the Reagan ad-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

For Every Reduction . . .

Newton's third law of motion finds a parallel in modern arms control: For every prospective reduction in one class of weapons there are inevitably increases in others.

Take the first strategic arms limitation treaty, SALT-I of 1972. The treaty limits the number of Soviet and American missile launchers. But it did not limit the number of warheads to be carried on top of each missile. So both sides proceeded to increase them.

Take the SALT-II treaty of 1979. It limited increases in ballistic missiles and ballistic missile warheads. But it did nothing to limit cruise missiles. Both sides started to deploy them by the thousands.

Now Moscow and Washington are nearing agreement on reducing medium-range and perhaps shorter-range missiles in Europe and Asia. Moscow could end up destroying some 2,000 weapons as against about 220 for Washington. That would still leave each side with more than 4,000 nucle-

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

Our Endangered Shield

The arduous process of fashioning an international agreement to limit production of chlorofluorocarbons, or CFCs, goes on. CFCs are the chemicals thought to be depleting the ozone layer that shields the Earth from ultraviolet radiation. At some point a thinner ozone layer is thought likely to mean an increase in skin cancer, smaller crops, weaker plants and an acceleration of the "greenhouse effect" in which man-made gases alter the Earth's climate.

In 1978 the U.S. government banned the use of CFCs in aerosol sprays. But most countries have not done even that. And these hardy substances, which tend to escape eventually into the atmosphere, are also used in air conditioning, refrigeration, the manufacture of foam products and as solvents.

On other major environmental issues, the Reagan administration has prided itself on playing the skeptic. On this it began in the same vein but, thanks partly to the Environmental Protection Agency administrator, Lee Thomas, has lately spun around to become a leading voice for world controls. Its position in the latest round of talks was

—THE WASHINGTON POST

Investing in Air Safety

Who is right? The National Transportation Safety Board, citing "an erosion of safety" in the U.S. air traffic control system, calls for immediate reductions in peak-hour flights. The Federal Aviation Administration acknowledges increasing strains on the system, but argues that the margin of safety remains high.

Travelers should not have to second-guess the experts. Whichever agency is wrong, the only right answer remains to spend ticket and fuel tax revenues intended for a safer and more convenient system. Some \$5 billion lies unused in the Aviation Trust Fund, held hostage to political games over the federal budget deficit. The government's failure to spend the money borders on scandal.

Federal air regulators could improve safety and end irritating delays overnight. The FAA already limits runway use at a handful of big airports, and could order further restrictions. The benefits, however, would come at great cost. Airlines bunch flights at peak hours to meet travelers' needs. Smoothing schedules would lengthen average connection times and reduce the number of flights to smaller cities. Costly or not, increased future demand for runway space will almost certainly force tighter ratios. The most efficient controls would give those

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

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Editor for Asia: Michael Richardson, 5 Canterbury Rd, Singapore 0511. Tel: 472-7768. Tlx: RS56928. Managing Dir. Asz: Malcolm Glavin, 50 Gloucester Road, Hong Kong. Tel: 581-0164. Telc: 6170. Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKenzie, 63 Long Acre, London WC2. Tel: 836-4002. Telex: 262009. Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lauterbach, Friedrichstr. 15, 6000 Frankfurt/M. Tel: (069) 726753. Tlx: 16721. Pres. U.S.: Michael Conn, 280 Third Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017. Tel: (212) 752-3840. Telex: 427175. S.A.: au capital de 1,700,000 F. RCS Nanterre B 73202126. Commission Paritaire No. 61357. © 1987, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved. ISSN: 0394-8052.

OPINION

Fighting Off a Real Philippines Revolution

By Raymond Bonner

NEW YORK — Three decades ago, the United States launched one of its first counterinsurgency wars, in the Philippines. The "enemy" was the Huks, an army of peasants with legitimate grievances and a Communist ideology. This covert campaign, a combination of paramilitary operations and political reforms, was probably America's most successful counterinsurgency war.

Today, even as covert operations in Central America are being scrutinized by Congress and by a special prosecutor, President Reagan has reportedly signed another "finding," authorizing increased covert activity by the Central Intelligence Agency in the Philippines. A considerable number of U.S. military officers have arrived for duty in Manila, direct from their experience with counterinsurgencies in Central America.

The enemy in the Philippines is again the Communists; but this time the United States might not be successful, at least not unless President Corazon Aquino shows a greater willingness to address the issues of economic disparity and the power of the elite that the Communists are exploiting to gain adherents.

It may seem surprising that President Aquino, widely portrayed as a nationalist and committed to reform, has turned to the CIA and the Pentagon, even criticizing the latter for not providing more assistance. But she has welcomed the Americans rather than take on the Philippine elite. Back in December 1983, when Mrs. Aquino was beginning her campaign

wealthiest citizens has been unwilling so far to alienate them.

In a country where at least two-thirds of the population live in rural poverty, a land redistribution program would be the most visible demonstration that Mrs. Aquino is committed to a more economically just society. Yet, for more than a year, President Aquino has squandered her authority, moral and legal, to implement land reform.

At a minimum, she could have set an example by agreeing to turn over a small part of her family's 12,000 acre (4,900 hectare) farm to peasant workers. She has not even done that. Instead, she once said that the farm

workers there, who toil in the blister-

ing sun for a few dollars a day, were better off than a peasant who owned his own plot; a statement that startled American diplomats in Manila.

Mrs. Aquino's failure to root out corruption has also caused concern among many Filipinos. In a recent cover story, the Far Eastern Economic Review recounted charges of cronyism, nepotism and corruption in the Aquino administration. A disturbing article, it is instructive for those who sharply critical views of Mr. Marcos have been replaced by a faithful embrace of Mrs. Aquino. Her personal probity may be beyond reproach, but she has not demanded the same high standards of others.

Illustrative of her lax approach is the case of Ernesto Maceda, once a Marcos operative. In the 1969 presidential election, he flew around the country in an air force plane distributing envelopes filled with pesos to mayors and local political captains.

Despite objections from her close advisers, Mrs. Aquino appointed Mr. Maceda to a cabinet position, dismissing him only when charges of corruption in his agency could no longer be ignored. But she then put Mr. Maceda on her slate of senatorial candidates, and he was expected to win a seat through the official results will not be known for several days.

Mrs. Aquino is often compared favorably with President Raúl Alfonsín of Argentina. But unlike Mr. Alfonsín, who has acted decisively to restore democracy in his country, Mrs.

The writer is author of a book about the Marcoses and the making of U.S. policy toward the Philippines. He contributed this to The New York Times.

Will Gorbachev Disturb the Peace Of This Division?

By William Pfaff

PARIS — John Foster Dulles, who was later to become President Eisenhower's secretary of state, wrote in 1953 that "those whose lives fall in pleasant places contemplate with equanimity an indefinite continuation of their present state." Peace means to them that they should be left undisturbed. It is those who seek change that are the disturbers of the peace."

Mikhail Gorbachev is a disturber of the peace and may soon make West Germany and the rest of the West anxious places. There are credible reports that the Soviet leader is about to make a proposal on the unification of Germany. There are also credible denials. The Germans say that an initial move should be expected as early as Mr. Gorbachev's visit to East Berlin late this month.

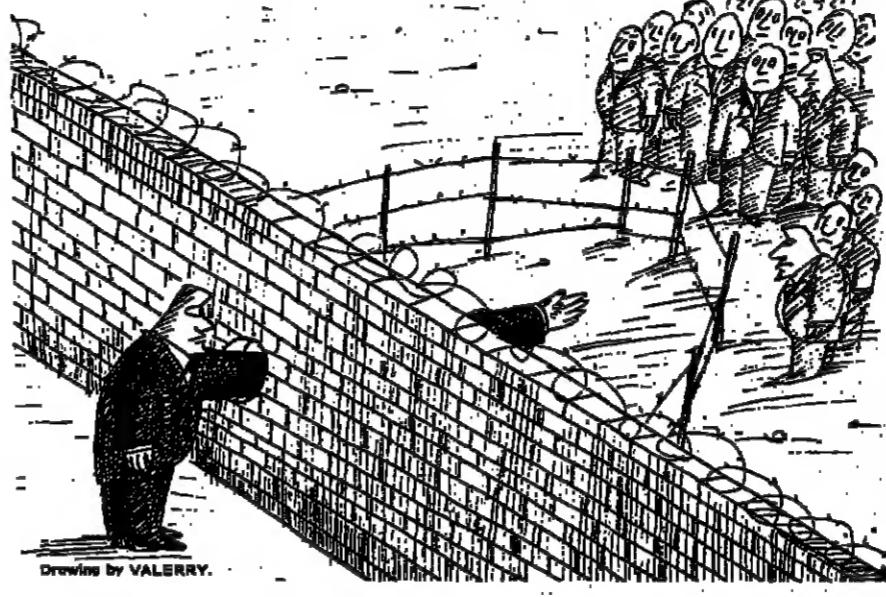
These reports already have had an impact on West German opinion, where the presumption is that he would offer unification at the price of Germany's "neutralization." This implies an end to NATO as it now exists.

If such an initiative should come from Moscow, the Western powers would have every reason to raise again the issues of Yalta — of Europe's partition, as well as Germany's.

But the West is unprepared to do any such thing. For 30 years it has been all but impossible to get U.S. officials to address the possibility of radical political change in Europe. For them, the postwar order of a divided Germany in a divided Europe was immutable, even highly satisfactory, for just the reasons Mr. Dulles described.

Thus, almost anything Mr. Gorbachev does in this matter will make the most terrible trouble. That, for him, is one good reason for doing it. But it might be that he has better reasons. He may have counted the military and economic costs to Moscow of the existing NATO-Warsaw Pact confrontation and decided to reduce those costs by looking for a political settlement in Central Europe, which German unification implies. Possibly he has grasped the long-term risk to the Soviet Union that exists in Eastern Europe.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany says that nothing new has come from Moscow. But he says that the German question "remains open." Both the parliamentary leader of the Christian Democratic Party, Alfred Dregger, and



Drawing by VALERY

former Finance Minister Otto Lembke, a leader of the conservative Free Democrats, have said they expect a unification proposal. Reports from East Berlin, though, deny this. The suggestion has been made that it is a maneuver to undermine Mr. Gorbachev.

So it is quite conceivable that nothing will come of all this. The possibility that there is something in it must, however, urgently be considered. It would not be unprecedented. The Soviet Union made proposals implying German unification in 1952 and 1953. Two years later, the Soviet Union withdrew from Austria, allowing the formation of a free, democratic, nonaligned government there. Germany, of course, is a major power, not a minor one like Austria.

If a proposal for German unification should be offered seriously, it will frighten people and provoke enormous controversy, above all in West Germany. Polls there indicate that 70 percent of the public favors unification and East-West nonalignment. That result was obtained when the poll question expressed an idle ambition. There is no reason to think it would stand up if Mr. Gorbachev confronted West Germans with the prospect of dizzying and destabilizing change, with modification or loss of Western guarantees and, presumably, a big change in Germany's relationship to the West European political and economic community.

Outside Germany, a unification proposal would provoke confused but negative response; Mr. Gorbachev would be disturbing the Western peace. But an unthinking negative reaction from the allies would make things worse inside Germany. It is hard to imagine a more irresponsible response from Washington and the West European capitals than simply to say "no." It would be worse than simply saying "yes."

Sooner or later foreign troops will be withdrawn from Germany. The questions are when, how, at what cost, and leaving behind what kind of Germany and Europe, stable or unstable. The risk for Moscow is to be left with an uncontrollable situation in Eastern Europe. Its opportunity is to establish a new security relationship between the Soviet Union and Europe that rests on consent and mutual interest rather than force and the suppression of East European independence.

The Western drift is toward unilateral U.S. force reductions, made for budget reasons amid acrimony over defense-sharing and economic competition. This would weaken the West. The problem of Central Europe must be confronted, and Mr. Gorbachev may do us a favor by compelling us to face it. Relations in the Western alliance are getting worse, not better, and Eastern Europe is a remorselessly ticking time-bomb.

One would like to believe that even now sensitive people in Washington are thrashing out proposals on European troop withdrawal and political and security settlements — proposals to match or better what may come from the East. One pray; but one doubts, alas, that this is so. Outside Germany, a unification proposal would provoke confused but negative response; Mr. Gorbachev would be disturbing the Western peace.

International Herald Tribune
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Looking Anew at the World According to Jackson

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — When the Reverend Jesse Jackson broached the idea of a black running for president a bit over four years ago, he said, "The fundamental relationship between blacks and the Democratic Party must be renegotiated." His performance in the 1984 primaries brought controversy, galore, but also credibility to his effort.

Recently, the National Journal said that as he approached his second campaign, Mr. Jackson was "looking for respect." But that was before Gary Hart withdrew his candidacy. Now Mr. Jackson is the only Democratic hopeful with prior presidential campaign experience. He can claim the largest identifiable bloc of national support. Understandably, his aspirations are now much greater.

Not all travelers are likely to be eager to invest tens of billions in new computers and concrete. But no travelers would prefer enduring endless delays or trusting a system that may or may not be safe.

And journalists must now change the way they report him. Most, myself included, have spent considerable time

reporting his political tactics and his verbal pyrotechnics. We have focused on the questionable character of some of his supporters and the increasing racial, ethnic and economic diversity of some of his audiences.

But we have paid little attention to what Mr. Jackson is saying. Voters evaluate the messenger and not just the message. But the content of what he is saying is obviously important to the political future of the United States. And his views have been summarized conveniently in a new book, "Straight From the Heart," a selection of speeches that he calls "a comprehensive, representative collection of my thoughts and ideas."

Given the heated reactions Mr. Jackson stirs when in full cry, it helps to read his speeches in cold type. This book makes it clear that Mr. Jackson

could be endorsed by the conservative U.S. education secretary, William Bennett, the change Mr. Jackson recommends is radical. He does not propose to tinker at the edges of policy; he proposes to turn it upside down and shake out of the United States and the world the elements of economic and human exploitation he finds unconscionable.

Mr. Jackson also has a theory of social change. It argues that an organized and self-conscious minority can gain sufficient leverage to extract major change and concessions from apparently stronger ruling powers.

That is why his candidacy demands close attention even from those who assume he will never gain the presidential prize he seeks. His Rainbow Coalition includes others who share the legacy of poverty and powerlessness, but the heirs to slavery are at the coalitions heart.

Other Democrats may define their political base in regional, generational or philosophical terms. Only Mr. Jackson would say, as he did to the last Democratic convention, "my constituency is the damned, the disheveled, the disrespected and the despised." These are the descendants of slaves whom he sees among the economic losers in today's America.

The same viewpoint shapes his view of international policy. While most politicians see the world in terms of great-power relations, Mr. Jackson focuses on the struggle of nations emerging from colonialism and on peoples still denied self-determination.

Whether the issue is South Africa or corporate power, he urges a reversal of power: majority rule in South Africa and employee influence in the boardrooms. "We must look at every aspect of United States foreign and domestic policy that has favored the rich over the poor, the few over the many," he says. "As a nation, we must change direction."

Even though his "Ten Commandments for Excellence in Education" succeeds to the throne,

They Knew But Simply Shrugged

By Flora Lewis

LYON — The special courtroom arranged in the grand foyer of the Palais de Justice for the trial of Klaus Barbie makes clear that this is no routine affair. The French say it will probably be the last big trial of a war criminal in the West, and many hope it will serve as a gripping history lesson for those too young to remember those who never wanted to know.

But the procedure is tedious and most faces are expressionless. Barbie himself listened attentively, for two days. He showed no sign of remorse, and then quit the trial arguing that he was an "illegal hostage" subject to a "lynch atmosphere." The haunting drama is not here.

It is in the absence, the many millions of absences of people who perished simply because of who they were, who their families were. The jury will judge Barbie on charges of crimes against humanity when he was an SS Obersturmführer during the Nazi occupation of Lyon.

There is no dock for those who did nothing, and no charges against them. But they are the ones who come to mind as the ballif drosses on. It is hard to realize now how much there was of nothing done, of passivity, which, as Michel Thomas says, was also a form of collaboration.

Michel Thomas was born in Poland and grew up in France, where he joined the Resistance during the occupation. He was caught and held for deportation, but he managed to escape. When the Americans came, he joined the U.S. Army, eventually becoming a citizen. Now he says he feels himself "totally American, constitutionally, for everything America stands for. If my country is wrong, I can get up and speak out."

Still, he thinks of the bits of paper that did not arrive and the people who departed, to death. Once, in the camp at Les Milles near Aix-en-Provence, he watched the night train with its cargo for the gas chamber. A few people ran alongside, waving a paper.

NATO Urges Ban on All Intermediate A-Weapons

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

EDINBURGH — The politics of Scotland resound with grand experiments in Britain's national attire.

From the past stand vast tracts of government-built housing towers that rival those of the Bronx or Moscow for hulking silhouette and human frustration. In recent years they have become the receptacles for some of Britain's hardest-pressed unemployed.

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President Ronald Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, informally agreed at the Iceland meeting to dismantle all but 100 of these missiles on each side.

Although no formal decision was adopted in Reykjavik, Mr. Reagan appeared to concede to the Soviet wish to protect its Asian flank both from U.S. Pacific forces and from China.

"No one here wants to have 100 Soviet missiles in Asia," said the U.S. defense secretary, Caspar W. Weinberger, at a news conference.

The Asian-based missiles, he said, "could be easily moved back to Europe" and would "complicate the process of verification."

The ministers, meeting as were stuck on the issue of short-range missiles, which had split the coalition government of West Germany.

This is clearly a complex issue with far-reaching implications," said Lord Carrington of Britain, the secretary-general of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

But the Rom delegation appeared to have come under heavy pressure from the other allies to accept Mr. Gorbachev's April 14 proposal to remove all Soviet and U.S. missiles from Europe.

In their closing statement, the NATO ministers vowed to maintain and improve the alliance's nuclear capability even without the U.S. medium-range missiles.

Defense Minister Manfred Wörner of West Germany at one point complained to reporters that the U.S. delegation was only looking out for its own interests.

Genscher Pins Hope on Vote

BONN — The small liberal party of Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, holding the balance of power in West Germany's coalition government, is hoping to extend its role when voters in two states go to the polls on Sunday.

Mr. Genscher, who is at odds with Chancellor Helmut Kohl's Christian Democratic Union over Soviet disarmament proposals, is looking to the state elections in Hamburg and the Rhineland-Palatinate to strengthen his hand.

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Scots, Feeling Neglected, Bid Fair to Give Tories a Tough Election Battle

By Francis X. Clines
New York Times Service

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5 Arrested

In Cyprus

Poison Plot

United Press International

NICOSIA — A Greek Cypriot woman has been arrested in a Nicosia suburb in connection with a plot to blackmail the nation for \$15 million. The woman and four other suspects have been accused of threatening to poison thousands of people with deadly dioxin gas, said the Nicosia police chief, Fivos Yiannou.

Another woman and three men were arrested by anti-terrorist detectives in London on Thursday in connection with the plot. Mr. Yiannou said those detained, all related, were Cypriots but some held British passports.

Dioxin is a potentially fatal poison gas that can cause skin blisters and heart and liver damage. It can also affect the central nervous system.

Mr. Yiannou identified the woman arrested in Nicosia as Thekla Andreou Hallouma, 21. He said she is the sister-in-law of Panos Kourpis, 36, who is suspected of leading the group.

Mr. Kourpis, his wife, Kilia, 28, and his two brothers, Jason and Andreas, were arrested in London. Mr. Yiannou said the Cyprus government is considering asking for their extradition.

He said the threat to release the dioxin was first received in the form of a 13-page document sent to the presidential palace more than six weeks ago. It was signed by "Commander Neous of Force Maritime."

The extremists had threatened to release the dioxin gas near the capital, Nicosia.

In London, a Scotland Yard statement issued Thursday said the four suspects were arrested in an operation code-named "Drafter," initiated six weeks ago at the request of the Republic of Cyprus.

There was no specific indication as to when the gas would have been released, the police chief said, but Scotland Yard considered the threat "a viable" one, even though the police believed that the blackmailers did not have all the means to carry out their threats.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Art Market's Second Big Bang

International Herald Tribune

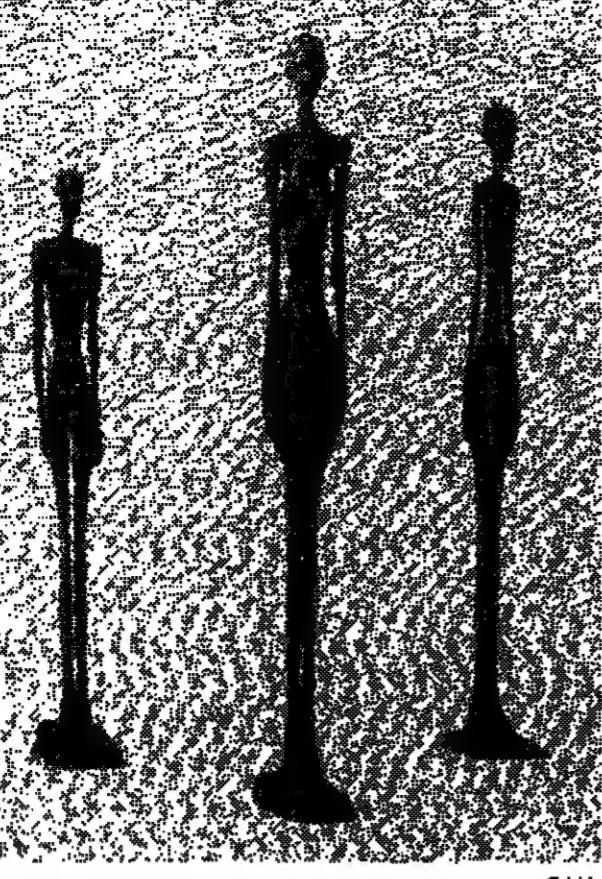
NEW YORK — The sales of Impressionist and modern art here this week have given the full measure of the extraordinary transformation that the art market has been undergoing since the beginning of the season.

The big bang witnessed in New York in November, which continued in London in December, was not an isolated accident. The inflationary explosion has just repeated itself. Within three days, from Monday to Wednesday, Sotheby's

SOUREN MELIKIAN

and Christie's sold \$133.8 million worth of pictures and sculpture. The market has been stormed by new buyers whose increasing self-confidence coupled with a willingness to accept auction house catalogue descriptions and estimates at face value, is sending prices sky high. It is not infrequent for works of medium quality to double the estimates printed in the catalogues, even though these tend in effect to be close to the highest price that auction house experts hope the work will sell for.

There were some astonishing cases during the opening round at Sotheby's on Monday. An bust portrait, a clown's head, by Georges Rouault, sold as one of 14 works from the collection of the late Sam Spiegel, the Hollywood producer, surprised even the most stolid professionals as it more than doubled its highest estimate. Even the Japanese bidder who deter-



Christie's Giacometti's bronze female figures, sold in New York.

mindedly went up to \$930,000 looked aghast as he yielded to an anonymous \$950,000 — \$1,045,000 with the 10 percent premium.

Immediately after, a Cubist portrait of a clown, "Arlequin Assis," done by Juan Gris in 1923 nearly doubled its high estimate with greater justification. That was acquired for \$143,000 by a London dealer. Three minutes later came another inexplicably high price, this time for a Chagall, "Landscape in Blue — Tree and Man," bought by a Japanese bidder for \$440,000, twice Sotheby's most optimistic expectation.

The last of Spiegel's 14 modern paintings again almost doubled the high estimate: Francis Bacon's "Pope No. 3," showing the bust of a pope seemingly floating over an almond-green high-backed seat, soared to \$962,500, a huge figure possibly reflecting a rebound effect

minedly went up to \$1,76 million set for Bacon last week.

Measured on that scale, the masterpiece in Spiegel's collection a superb landscape by Paul Cézanne done around 1898-1900, was inexpensive at \$3.19 million.

The fully developed style of the Montagne Sainte-Victoire watercolors period, when the artist had given up his earlier Impressionist manner.

The quarry emerging from clusters of trees is handled in a way that anticipates Cubism, with a prismatic perception of light. Not surprisingly, it was given a prominent place in the traveling exhibition of Cézanne's "late work" seen in New York, Houston and Paris in 1977-1978. This is a powerful selling argument these days. It may have helped the Cézanne to sell close to Sotheby's high estimate, but it was not enough to give it the push needed to sell in proportion with the more obvious and frequently hackneyed works that appeared to be the order of the day.

In the hour that followed, intermittent explosions of enthusiasm greeted the most banal pictures. It started from the beginning with a still life of roses in a vase that is only just saved from being an academic exercise by Fantin-Latour's skin.

The quality of his delicate brushwork has suffered from the savage cleaning and varnishing techniques favored by the U.S. trade, which have severely damaged countless paintings. An unconditional admirer of the French master optimistically paid \$385,000 for the roses, doubling Sotheby's high estimate.

Flowers were sought after that evening. Only minutes later a representation of a porcelain bowl filled with fluffy flowers climbed to \$852,000, close to twice Sotheby's middle estimate. Not even Renou's fame accounts for this outburst.

There were greater surprises. Gauguin's snowy landscape, done in 1883 when he was little more than a young follower of Impressionism, is the last picture one would expect connoisseurs to go wild about. It tripled Sotheby's high estimate at \$2.09 million. Another work in picture-postcard style, Monet's "Pont dans le Jardin de Monet," dated 1900, had an inflammatory effect. This may have had something to do with the faintly Far Eastern whiff given by an arched wooden bridge over a pond. It was also helped by the palette in mauveish pink, acid yellow and turquoise green favored by the artist in his earlier and more inspired days. But: \$2.36 million, well above Sotheby's high estimate, is a totally unexpected price for a landscape that was sold at auction as recently as December 1984, when it realized \$1,056,000 (the equivalent of \$1,256,000 at the time).

Just as Gauguin's name propelled his landscape to unwarranted heights, so did Picasso's have a magical effect on a still life of flowers in a vase. Dated 1901, it is handled in a Post-Impressionist manner. At \$2.14 million, the vendor has every reason to congratulate himself. Trade rumor has it that the dealer who consigned it to Sotheby's paid less than half that only a few months ago.

In such a context, rarities carrying famous signatures could only be expected to do brilliantly. The portrait of Eugenia Primavesi painted by Gustav Klimt in 1912-14 established a new record at \$3.85 million. The face done in purely academic style forms a disconcerting contrast with the bold, almost abstract handling of the standing figure and the background. The picture was sold by the sitter's daughter, whose portrait, also by Klimt, hangs in the Metropolitan Museum. The proceeds are to go to a children's hospital.

As the daughter, Mida Primavesi, now in her 80s, slowly walked through the crowds that thronged Sotheby's rooms the day before the sale, with the graceful, elegant dignity of the Vienna of yore, she recalled how Klimt had come to their country house in Moravia (now in Czechoslovakia). There were endless sittings, and at least 30 or 40 preliminary studies in pencil and watercolor. Klimt kept reworking the portrait. In the end her father, Otto Primavesi, had to go to Klimt's studio and take the canvas from the artist before the paint had even dried.

"It was such a different world, you know," she said. "It was not the money that mattered first. It was who you were."

On Tuesday at Christie's money mattered more than ever. The modern paintings and sculptures acquired by Baron Lambert to give the headquarters of the Banque Lambert a refined appearance did

even better than his collection of contemporary art a week earlier.

Three large standing figures by Alberto Giacometti never seen at auction before doubled their estimates in a crescendo of prices all topping the previous record.

"Grande Femme Debout III," a spindly figure 92½ inches (235 centimeters) high, cast in 1960 in an edition of six, soared to \$2.53 million.

"Grande Femme Debout I" to \$3.08 million and "Grande Femme Debout II" to \$3.63 million.

As in Sotheby's sale, extraordinary prices were paid for second- or third-rate pictures. Renoir's bowl of flowers of the late 1890s was inordinately expensive at \$407,000, nearly twice the high estimate. But so were Sisley's hastily sketched landscape "La Croix-

Blanche à Saint-Mammès" at \$638,000. Monet's confused view of a French village under snow, "Lavacourt, l'Hiver," at \$726,000 or van Dongen's cafe society portrait of a "Lady With a Siamese Cat," bought by a Japanese collector for \$495,000.

The feverish buying, the huge sums involved, at times smacked of roulette rather than the market as it used to be. There seemed to be a lot of spending for spending's sake.

Some dealers say the phenomenon is here to stay. Buying art is now more than a status symbol, it has become a social habit, according to experienced observers like Daniel Malingue who oscillate between Paris, London and New York.

Mida Primavesi was right. This is a different world.

In the life of the Soviet Union.

In a country that spans 11 time zones, the task of capturing the beginning and end of one day was a challenge. It had one photographer staked out to snap the sun rising in the easternmost part of the U.S.S.R. on the Bering Sea, while another was poised to catch it setting 5,000 miles (8,000 kilometers) away in Kaliningrad, on the Baltic coast.

The biggest feat, however, is photographing the vast stretch in between, encompassing a sixth of the world's land surface. The reason: A third of it is off-limits to foreigners, even without cameras. And in the other two thirds, photographing many things from military offices to ordinary bridges, airports and train stations is considered a violation of state security.

The project has attracted the participation of such luminaries as Eddie Adams, winner of the Pulitzer Prize; Frank Johnson, three-time winner of the White House News Photographers' Photographer of the Year Award; and David Kennedy, a renowned Time magazine photographer.

The Soviet Union approved the project last year, lifting many of the restrictions ordinarily imposed on photographers. American photographers will be peering through lenses in areas otherwise closed to them, such as Birobidzhan, the tiny Jewish autonomous republic in the Soviet Far East, and Star City, the exclusive school near Moscow where young Soviet cosmonauts are trained.

The photographers were whittled down from 500 applicants to 50 from the United States, Japan, Britain and other Western countries and 50 from the Soviet bloc.

Many of the choice assignments went to the Soviet Union's best-known photographers. Yuri Abramochkin, for instance, will have two hours to shoot Mikhail Gorbachev.

But some unprecedented photo opportunities have gone to Americans. Tom Adams will spend a day shooting inside a Moscow prison, the first American allowed to do so in memory.

The project is one in a series that has included days in the lives of the United States, Canada, Japan, Australia and Hawaii. Like the others, it will result in a book to be published in November by the New York-based Collins Publishers.

The effects are spare but powerful: a child's kite tosses helplessly in the wind; spears thunder down from on high and stick in the ground. Peymann doesn't overwhelm his actors with gratuitous scenic devices. But his presence remains the controlling force in this production.

The hit new production at the Vienna State Opera this season has been Dvorak's "Rusalka," a slight reworking of the Oto Schem's

Burgtheater season is "Ovid's Metamorphoses or the Movement From the Borders Into the Middle and Back Again." It was conceived, directed and designed by Achim Freyer, with music by Dieter Schnebel and dramaturgical assistance by Urs Troller.

Freyer, who is also a painter, is best known for his stagings of Philip Glass's "Satyagraha" and "Akhnaten" in Stuttgart; but he has also directed and designed works as diverse as Mozart's "Zauberflöte" for Hamburg, Weber's "Freischütz" for Stuttgart and Handel's "Messiah" for West Berlin.

His new work has many beautiful moments, but struck me stiff and self-consciously art-historical. Whatever the cause, the acoustical effect is overwhelming.

Avant-Gardists Ruffle Vienna

By John Rockwell
New York Times Service

THE big news in Vienna this season — culturally speaking, that is — has been the takeover of the Burgtheater by West German avant-gardists. Traditionalists are shaking their heads in dismay, but the theaters — the Burgtheater itself and the separate Akademie theater, under the same company's auspices — are full, and the press response has been enthusiastic.

The Burgtheater counts as the most distinguished in the German-speaking world, but it had fallen on, if not hard, then at least too-comfortably soft, times, with productions and repertory deemed sadly conservative by innovators.

In recent years the most prestigious German-language theater has come from a director named Claus Peymann and his team of directors, scholarly *Dramaturgen* and actors in Bochum, West Germany. The solution of the mayor of Vienna, Helmut Zilk, import no-jerk Peymann but his key team members, as well.

Their arrival ruffled some feathers, especially when Peymann slighted established Burgtheater actors, cut prices, stripped privileges from the grumpily conservative subscription audience and set about attempting to reform crippling union restrictions backstage.

At first, he contended himself with importing his best productions from Bochum, most notably his staging of "Die Hermannsschlacht" by Heinrich von Kleist. But everyone was awaiting his first new production for Vienna, "Richard III."

The result has been greeted as a triumph by the German and Austrian press. Gert Voss, one of the Bochum actors, creates a marvelously Richard, perhaps characteristically Germanic-Expressionist (Richard as Dr. Strangelove) but arrestingly powerful.

For Peymann — and for Shakespeare — "Richard III" is about death. Karl-Ernst Hermann's raked stage slopes down to a central cistern, from which an evil smoke plume forth (it almost seems to reek of death, although actually there is no odor). Vultures circle in the air, and dogs bark in the distance.

The effects are spare but powerful: a child's kite tosses helplessly in the wind; spears thunder down from on high and stick in the ground. Peymann doesn't overwhelm his actors with gratuitous scenic devices. But his presence remains the controlling force in this production.

The avant-garde novelty in the Burgtheater season is "Ovid's Metamorphoses or the Movement From the Borders Into the Middle and Back Again." It was conceived, directed and designed by Achim Freyer, with music by Dieter Schnebel and dramaturgical assistance by Urs Troller.

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GOOD MORNING, MR. JONES!
IT'S THE CONDO BOY, DEAR!

SERVICE...
THANK GOODNESS YOU'RE HERE! WE CAN'T GET THE WRAP OFF! NO PROBLEM, MR. JONES!

LAND COUNSELING...
SEE! MR. JONES, I'M SO CONFUSED. SHE MEANT TO SAY NOT, DR. NAKAMURA!

COLLECTOR'S GUIDE

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Portrait of Eugenia Primavesi by Gustav Klimt.

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SATURDAY-SUNDAY, MAY 16-17, 1987

ECONOMIC SCENE**Gorbachev Approach Opens Economic Horizons for U.S.**

By LEONARD SILK

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Does the drive of General Secretary Mikhail S. Gorbachev to "reconstruct" the Soviet economy and society provide an opportunity for the United States to strengthen its own economy and stabilize the international system, of which it is the leader?

In the current World Policy Journal, Robert S. Tucker, professor of politics emeritus at Princeton University, argues that this issue can best be approached by examining the relationship between the *perestroika* — reconstruction or reformation of Soviet economic, cultural and political life — and the Gorbachev-sponsored "new thinking" in foreign affairs.

Soviet leaders commonly base their arguments for a new course on the "sacred" texts of Marx or Lenin, and Mr. Gorbachev bases his call for domestic economic changes on Lenin's New Economic Policy — a temporary lessening of the power of the state and brief return to greater autonomy in industry and agriculture.

But in international affairs, Mr. Gorbachev, finding no comparable Leninist text, grounded his appeal for a new course on the existence of historically unprecedented "real tasks" — "saving mankind from nuclear self-annihilation and from global environmental, demographic and other ills that are getting out of hand."

As the government of a great power facing an internal crisis, Mr. Tucker contends, the Gorbachev leadership has no need to conjure up the image of an intractable foreign enemy to persuade the nation to expend its energy on increasing military strength. On the contrary, in the present state of economic strain, Mr. Gorbachev needs to reduce its commitment of resources to the military. Estimates by the Central Intelligence Agency put the Soviet Union's military spending at between 13 and 14 percent of its gross national product, more than double the burden carried by the United States. GNP is the total value of goods and services produced by a country's economy.

SECURITY in the nuclear age, according to Mr. Gorbachev, "can only be mutual," and this applies to arms control and arms reduction. Both, if carried out in a way to enhance security, would ease the economic burdens of the Soviet Union and of the United States.

Does the United States really want to reduce its military spending, in light of industrial and labor pressures for contracts and jobs, or would lower military outlays and a reduced budget deficit enhance American economic strength? The success of the Japanese economy — with its military outlays only one-sixth those of the United States relative to GNP and with Japanese material and human resources more sharply focused on industrial advances — suggests that too-heavy military outlays are a drag, not a spur, to the economy.

An industrially and financially stronger United States, with a more stable dollar and balanced trade, could prove a more effective leader in the "Pax Americana" and draw the Soviet Union into the global system.

Mr. Tucker concludes that "the world has a stake in the success of this new Soviet leader's reform enterprise and his incipient efforts to develop new approaches in international affairs."

Is his position "academic"? Two former secretaries of state, Cyrus R. Vance and Henry A. Kissinger, and a former secretary of commerce, Peter G. Peterson, after a meeting in February with top Soviet leaders, including Mr. Gorbachev and the dissident physicist, Andrei D. Sakharov, reached a similar conclusion. Mr. Vance, reporting on the trip to the Council on Foreign Relations, said: "I believe we have a genuine opportunity that should be treated seriously. We should not be starry-eyed; we should remain strong across the board, but we ought to reach out and see if there aren't things we can begin to do together."

Currency Rates

May 15									
	U.S.	U.K.	FR.	DM.	Can.	Sw.	Yen	Others	
Amsterdam	2.01	2.375	12.275	2.312	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
Bremen (a)	2.01	2.325	12.025	2.31	0.1615	1.375	126.55	142.5	
Frankfurt	1.98	2.391	12.375	2.315	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
London (b)	1.98	2.391	12.375	2.315	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
Milan	1.98	2.391	12.375	2.315	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
Munich	1.98	2.391	12.375	2.315	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
New York (c)	1.98	2.391	12.375	2.315	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
Paris	1.98	2.391	12.375	2.315	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
Tokyo	1.98	2.391	12.375	2.315	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
Zurich	1.98	2.391	12.375	2.315	0.158	1.425	127.25	144.15	
ECU	1.49	1.841	1.877	1.825	1.8415	2.314	12.957	1.295	142.04
150%	1.281	1.774	1.821	1.812	1.812	2.288	14.413	1.957	182.344

Clashes in London and Zurich. Figures in other European centers. New York rates at 4 P.M. (a) Commercial franc (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar (d) Units of 1000 (e) Units of 10000 (f) Not quoted (g) Not available (h) Not available (i) To buy one pound (j) \$1.51465

Other Dollar Values

Currency per U.S. \$		Currency per U.S. \$		Currency per U.S. \$		Currency per U.S. \$		Currency per U.S. \$	
Austria, marked	1.479	Fls. 2.425	Fls. 2.425	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15
Austria, schill.	12.55	Fls. 2.425	Fls. 2.425	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15
Belg. fls. (e)	37.20	Fls. 2.425	Fls. 2.425	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15
Brazil, cruzeiro	36.26	—	—	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15
Canada \$	1.325	—	—	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15
Caribbean \$	1.325	—	—	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15
Danish krone	6.675	Kron. 2.721	Kron. 2.721	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15
Egypt, pound	3.167	Le. 2.467	Le. 2.467	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15
£ Sterling	1.198	Irland. £ 1.198	Irland. £ 1.198	DM. 1.2025	DM. 1.2025	Sw. 8.455	Sw. 8.455	Yen 144.15	Yen 144.15

Sources: Indosuez (Brussels); Banca Commerciale Italiana (Milan); Banque Nationale de Paris (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); IMF (SDR); BAI (dollar, florin, dirham); Geobank (Brussels). Other data from Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

May 15									
	Series	Series	French	French	ECU	SDR			
1 month	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
2 months	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
3 months	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
4 months	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%
1 year	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

Sources: Morgan Guaranty (dollar, DM, SF, Pound, FF); Lazard Frères (SDR); Reuters (SDR). Rates applicable to Interbank market at \$1 million minimum (for interbank).

Key Money Rates May 15

May 15									
DM	DM	Fr.	Fr.	ECU	SDR	Sw.	Sw.	Yen	Yen
1 month	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%	3 1/2%
2 months	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%	4 1/2%
3 months	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%	5 1/2%
4 months	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%	6 1/2%
1 year	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%	7 1/2%

Sources: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Commerzbank, Credit Lyonnais.

Gold

May 15									

<tbl_r cells

NYSE Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Allegis	4159	74	70 1/2	+ 1 1/2	
Niapp	142	16 1/2	16 1/2	+ 1/2	
AT&T	2425	24 1/2	24 1/2	+ 1/2	
Nisem	15	12 1/2	12 1/2	+ 1/2	
Vtexas	1745	2	1 1/2	+ 1/2	
WCNA	103	11 1/2	11 1/2	+ 1/2	
USA	102	10 1/2	10 1/2	+ 1/2	
Wiltv	1702	5 1/2	5 1/2	+ 1/2	
AES	150	3 1/2	3 1/2	+ 1/2	
Bausch	1500	42	42	+ 1/2	
Burdin	1242	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	
Masen	1242	18 1/2	18 1/2	+ 1/2	

Market Sales					
NYSE 4 am. volume	180,000,000				
Amex 4 am. volume	175,000,000				
Amex prev. cons. close	17,745,000				
OTC 4 am. volume	120,000,000				
OTC prev. 4 am. volume	138,524,000				
NYSE volume up	144,254,000				
NYSE volume down	144,254,000				
Amex volume up	144,254,000				
Amex volume down	144,254,000				
OTC volume down	144,254,000				

NYSE Index					
Composite	104.73	102.25	102.25	- 2.51	
Industrials	201.50	197.77	197.77	- 3.73	
Transportation	72.10	71.33	71.33	- 1.20	
Utilities	145.51	142.42	142.42	- 3.09	
Finance	145.51	142.42	142.42	- 3.09	

friday's NYSE Closing

Via The Associated Press

AMEX Diary					
Close	Prev.	190	212	212	
Advanced		100	100	100	
Declined		100	100	100	
Unchanged		100	100	100	
Total Issues		100	100	100	
New Highs		100	100	100	
New Lows		100	100	100	

NASDAQ Index					
Close CIVE	Week Ago	248.42	247.92	247.92	
Commodities	418.57	417.16	417.16	2.41	
Properties	425.57	424.16	424.16	1.41	
Finance	497.45	496.00	496.00	1.45	
Insurance	411.20	410.74	410.74	0.46	
Transportation	271.14	270.27	270.27	0.87	
Banks	424.84	424.00	424.00	0.84	
Trans.	377.44	376.64	376.64	0.80	

AMEX Most Actives					
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Wicks	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Blocke	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Wtys	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Wmell	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Wlnt	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Wld	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Wd	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Wid	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Ghco	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Bat	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Cpo	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	
Ich	1,171	1,171	1,171	+ 1/2	

AMEX Stock Index					
Close	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
12 Month	322.17	322.17	322.17	+ 4.76	

Dow Jones Bond Averages					
Bonds	Close	High	Low	Chg.	
Utilities	82.77	82.77	82.77	+ 0.50	
Industries	82.29	82.29	82.29	+ 0.50	

NYSE Diary					
Class	Prev.	190	212	212	
Advanced		100	100	100	
Declined		100	100	100	
Unchanged		100	100	100	
Total Issues		100	100	100	
New Highs		100	100	100	
New Lows		100	100	100	

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.					
Buy	Sales	*\$171			
May 14	274,100	274,100	274,100	274,100	
May 15	270,850	270,850	270,850	270,850	
May 16	272,500	272,500	272,500	272,500	
May 17	269,649	269,649	269,649	269,649	

*Included in the sales figures

Dow Jones Averages					
Open	High	Low	Last	Chg.	
Indus	2209.84	2224.48	2224.48	+ 22.48	
Trans	202.60	202.60	202.60	+ 0.00	
Util	201.58	202.61	202.61	+ 0.03	
Comp	864.65	871.35	871.35	+ 8.70	

Standard & Poor's Index					
High	Low	Close	Chg.		
Industrials	102.40	102.40	102.40	+ 0.00	
Transportation	102.40	102.40	102.40	+ 0.00	

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CAP GEMINI SOGETI

CAP GEMINI SOGETI, an independent group, with 7,500 employees, is one of the leading DP service companies in the world and the largest in Europe. In 1986, CAP GEMINI SOGETI realized consolidated revenues of F.Fr. 2.9 billion (+ 32%). Net profitability after taxes reached F.Fr. 193 million (+ 45%), which represents 6.6% of revenue.

The company is registered on the Second Market of the Paris Stock Exchange. For 1987, CAP GEMINI SOGETI is budgeting for consolidated revenues of F.Fr. 3.6 billion (+ 24%) distributed among the United States (CGA), Europe and France.

CAP GEMINI SOGETI's leadership is acknowledged in advanced software technologies such as videotext, artificial intelligence, the smart card, software engineering, conversions, information systems building, etc.

CSX CORPORATION

CSX Corporation is much more than a railroad, it's now a full-service transportation company offering One-Stop Shipping (SM) by rail, barge, truck and container ship. Early this year, the company's purchase of Sea-Land Corporation won approval, which means that CSX service now circles the globe. With nearly \$13 billion in assets, CSX also operates business groups in energy, properties and technology, adding diversified strength to its principal transportation group.

MASCO CORPORATION

"A Unique Consumer Products Growth Company"

MASCO CORPORATION, a UNIQUE GROWTH COMPANY with leadership market positions, has reported 30 CONSECUTIVE YEARS OF EARNINGS INCREASES. Sales and earnings during this period have increased at average annual compound rates of approximately 20 percent. Masco manufactures Building and Home Improvement Products and Home Furnishings and Other Specialty Consumer Products. Send for our 1986 Annual Report to learn why, we believe, Masco's earnings will continue to grow at an average annual rate of 15 to 20 percent annually over the next five years, with our sales in 1991 approaching or exceeding \$3 billion.

Nationale-Nederlanden

Nationale-Nederlanden, with 23,000 employees in 20 countries, is the tenth largest publicly owned insurance company in the world, the twelfth largest in terms of assets.

In its home market, the Netherlands, it is the largest Dutch insurer and the fourth largest enterprise in the country. The Nationale-Nederlanden Group's combined revenue amounted to U.S. \$7.9 billion in 1986. Of this income, life business represented 34%, non-life 28%, professional reinsurance 7% and investments and other insurance-related activities 31%. In 1986 net assets grew from U.S. \$3.1 billion to U.S. \$3.4 billion.

NOVA, AN ALBERTA CORPORATION

NOVA is a major Canadian shareholder-owned energy company headquartered in Calgary, Alberta, Canada. The Company was formed in 1954 to build, own and operate a province-wide natural gas transportation system. The business base has expanded to include energy-related investments and today NOVA operates an international organization with most of its activities tied to the world marketplace. Current areas of activity include gas transportation and marketing, petroleum, petrochemicals, manufacturing, consulting and research. The NOVA group of companies employ about 7,100 people. NOVA's common and preferred shares trade on the Toronto, Montreal and Alberta stock exchanges.

SAAB-SCANIA

The Saab-Scania Group manufactures automotive and aerospace products: passenger cars, trucks and buses, commercial and military aircraft, missiles and satellites. The Group also develops other advanced products in the fields of electronics, optics, sensors, image processing and energy technology. We employ 49,000 people in locations in Sweden and in 30 other countries. In 1986 the Group sales were SEK 35 billions with a profit of SEK 3.3 billions. The pre-tax return on total assets was 13.8%, solvency (equity/assets ratio) was 51%. Investments in fixed assets and R&D amounted to MSEK 5,000, equivalent to 14.3% of sales. For a copy of the Annual Report 1986, please write to: Saab-Scania AB, Corporate Communications and Public Affairs, S-581 88 Linköping Sweden.

SANDOZ

Sandoz celebrated its 100-year anniversary in 1986 with record earnings of S.Fr. 8,361 million. The group is a major manufacturer of chemicals, crop protection products, seeds and nutrition products. Headquartered in Switzerland, Sandoz is well-diversified geographically with subsidiaries and affiliates located in over 40 countries. Sandoz spent S.Fr. 746 million on Research & Development in 1986, of which 71% was in the pharmaceutical area. The company enjoys a strong financial condition, with year-end 1986 liquid asset accounting for 25% of total assets.

AMERICAN EXPRESS

American Express' earnings achieved a first by exceeding \$1 billion in 1986. Each of its operating units posted record earnings and contributed to an overall 20 percent return on average equity from continuing operations, compared with 16 percent in 1985. Its businesses include the charge card, Travelers Cheque, travel, data processing, international banking, brokerage, investment banking, personal financial planning, life insurance and asset management industries.

BP

The British Petroleum Company plc is the parent company of one of the world's largest international oil and natural resources groups.

In 1986, despite dramatic fluctuations in the price of oil, BP made solid progress to record pre-tax profits of £1,779 million on a replacement cost basis. This result owes much to the speed and flexibility with which the group was able to react to the new environment of lower oil prices.

The events of 1986 have highlighted the better balance between the group's upstream extractive interests and its downstream customer-oriented businesses and place it in a strong position to meet the challenges of 1987 and beyond.

About the McDonald's System

The McDonald's System is the largest foodservice organization in the world. The Company, franchisees and affiliates operated more than 9,500 McDonald's restaurants, each serving a limited menu of high-quality food, which is a part of a well-balanced diet. These restaurants are located in 46 countries around the world. The System has pioneered quality food specifications, equipment technology, marketing programs and operational systems that are now the standards of the industry throughout the world. McDonald's motto of Q.S.C. & V. translates into Quality food products; fast, friendly Service; restaurants known for Cleanliness; and a menu which provides Value. Q.S.C. & V... McDonald's promise to customers every day around the world.

MASCO INDUSTRIES

"A Unique Industrial Growth Company"

Masco Industries is a technology-based company whose primary corporate objective is to enhance shareholder value by maximizing long-term growth in earnings per share through the manufacture and sale of leadership industrial products. As we strive to accomplish our objective of increasing earnings per common share over the next five years, on average, at least 20-25 percent annually, we believe we will demonstrate that we are a unique industrial growth company. Masco Industries manufactures custom engineered and specialty products for commercial and industrial customers.

PHILIPS LIGHT MORE THAN MEETS THE EYE

Philips Lighting has published a full-colour 28 page brochure. Entitled "Philips light-more than meets the eye", the brochure offers interesting information not only on the company itself but also and more particularly on its technical expertise.

With the emphasis on the application of lighting, the document contains relevant sections on public and security lighting, sports, hotel, health, domestic, office, shipping and aviation, industrial and shop lighting etc. These sections are nicely illustrated with recent projects such as the Raffles City complex, Singapore and the floodlighting of the Eiffel Tower. The brochure is available on a complimentary basis from Philips International B.V., Marketing Communications Lighting Division.

ROBECO

Robeco is a Dutch-based equity fund with a \$5.4 billion global blue-chip portfolio providing income as well as capital appreciation. Total performance in 1986 in \$ was 43.8%. Its average annual performance over the last 5 years of 24.4% gives it a ranking in the top 10 of Lipper's non-US global equity funds.

Management cost in 1986 was uniquely low 0.19% of asset value. The Robeco Geneva Account is a perfectly simple, low-cost way of acquiring and holding Robeco shares.

SEB Group

The SEB Group is the leading manufacturer in France and Europe of small domestic appliances and household goods. It is also the number one producer worldwide of non-stick cookware and bakeware, pressure cookers, electric fryers, and a world leader for steam irons, grills and toasters. It has well recognized brand names such as CALOR, SEB and TEFAL in France and TEFAL in foreign markets. The SEB Group has a clearly defined strategy: concentration on key products, internationalization and innovation. Consolidated world sales for 1986 amounted to 3,465 MFF (up 7% over 1985) of which over 50% was in France. Net income was up 57% to 110 MFF.

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Rover's Loss Was £455 Million in '86

By Warren Getler
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rover Group PLC, the troubled state-owned vehicle maker, sustained a pretax loss of £455 million (currently \$764.63 million) in 1986, more than triple the 1985 loss of £125.3 million.

Rover said the new loss vastly exceeding analysts' expectations, was largely attributable to restructuring costs.

"It also blamed sharply higher

group operating losses on "lower overall volumes, poor margins and new product launch costs."

Last year, the group's operating loss widened to £240.7 million, from £34.6 million in 1985.

Keith Williams, auto analyst with Prudential-Bache Securities in London, said the pretax loss was "pretty nasty."

"I had been expecting something between £250 and £300 million," he said, "It just shows that Rover's

cost base is far too high and that the company still cannot compete effectively anywhere."

Rover, formerly British Leyland, reported flat 1986 sales of £3.4 billion.

After extraordinary items, the group reported a loss of £89.1 million, or 20.8 pence a share, in 1986, up from £13.8 million, or 3.1 pence, in 1985.

The government has injected £3 billion into the group over the past 12 years, including a £750 million debt write-off in March.

Since 1981, the group has suffered pretax losses totaling £1.28 billion, including last year's figure.

Particularly hard hit last year was Austin Rover Group, the car division, which accounts for nearly 70 percent of group sales. The division's operating loss surged nearly ninefold to £166.6 million, from £19.3 million in 1985.

Many analysts had said they believed that the car division was on the road to recovery.

Graham Day, Rover's chairman and chief executive, predicted that the group's 1987 performance would be "significantly better" than last year.

"I believe the actions taken in 1986 are such that the year will be seen as a turning point," he said, "and against a background of substantial losses in 1986, the first quarter of 1987 has shown an encouraging improvement."

But with losses like those sustained by the group last year, few analysts believe that Britain can now consider denationalizing the Rover Group anytime soon.

"Following figures like those for 1986, we're three years away from privatization," said Mr. Williams of Prudential-Bache.

Burlington, which is based in Greensboro, North Carolina, is the largest U.S. textiles concern.

Bid for Burlington Is Raised By Partners to \$1.7 Billion

United Press International

NEW YORK — A partnership led by the investor Astor B. Edelman and Dominion Textile Inc. raised its hostile takeover bid Friday for Burlington Industries Inc. to \$72 a share from \$67, giving the offer a total value of \$1.7 billion.

Mr. Edelman, deriding as "un-American" Burlington's efforts to block the group's bid through court action, said the group raised its bid after rejecting a request from the textile giant for a one-year standstill agreement.

"That didn't make any sense — I couldn't have bought or sold or done anything without the permission of their board," Mr. Edelman said. "So we raised our bid."

Mr. Edelman and Dominion already have acquired about 13.4 percent of Burlington's 27.3 million shares outstanding. Burlington's stock rose \$2.375 a share to \$68 in trading Friday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Linda Morris, an analyst who follows Burlington for Provident

National Bank in Philadelphia, said the latest offer would increase the pressure on Burlington to agree to be acquired by Mr. Edelman and Dominion.

"We're getting real rich here, and I think Burlington will have a very hard time justifying doing anything other than capitulating," she said.

In its latest move to frustrate the group's hostile bid, Burlington said earlier Friday that it had provided confidential information to unnamed third parties with whom it is in merger talks.

Burlington said it offered to provide the same data to Mr. Edelman and Montreal-based Dominion, Canada's largest textile company, if the partners dropped their tender offer, which began May 6.

Earlier this week, Burlington commenced a cash tender offer for up to 30 percent of its own common shares at \$80 apiece.

Burlington, which is based in Greensboro, North Carolina, is the largest U.S. textiles concern.

3 Japan Firms in Chip Pact

Compiled by Our Staff Dispatches

TOKYO — Three major Japanese computer makers, Hitachi Ltd., Fujitsu Ltd. and Mitsubishi Electric Corp., said Friday they had agreed to cooperate to develop new 32-bit microprocessors.

A microprocessor is a central processing unit contained entirely in a semiconductor chip. It is used in computers and in other electronic devices to control programs.

The new microprocessor will be based on the real-time operating system nucleus known as Tron, a computer specification proposed by Ken Sakamura, a University of Tokyo professor, the companies said.

The system is expected to become one of the building blocks of easy-to-use, highly compatible, superfast computers, according to Mr. Sakamura.

Kazuo Kimbara, group executive of Hitachi's Electronic Devices Group, declined to say how much the joint project would cost, but said the cost would be evenly shared.

Mr. Kimbara said the new 32-bit microprocessor family would support major operating systems, including Unix, one of the most widely used 32-bit microprocessor operating systems, which was developed and licensed by American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Fujitsu and Hitachi had already announced a project last October to develop a 32-bit Tron microprocessor to be marketed by the end of 1987.

PIRACY: U.S. Ready to Act

(Continued from first finance page)

products are exported by foreign violators, Mr. Brueckmann said.

Although the data supporting their contentions are sketchy, government and industry officials maintain that the impact of piracy on the United States goes way beyond the revenues lost.

For one thing, it has cost thousands of workers their jobs, says

A study by the International Trade Commission found that 130,000 jobs in five industries were lost in 1982 because of piracy. The industries were chemicals, apparel, automobile parts, records and sporting goods.

The American Film Glass Workers Union, which represents workers at Corning, estimates that about 10,000 workers have lost their jobs in the optical-fiber industry in the past four years, mainly as a result of piracy of intellectual property.

The weak protection of process patents has also undermined the country's technological base by discouraging U.S. companies from investing in research and development, according to industry and government officials.

"Essentially, the right of a company to control the use of its invention is eliminated," said Alan F. Holmer, general counsel for the U.S. trade representative. "This harms consumers because the company won't be able to fund future research and development of drugs, chemicals or other products."

Some pharmaceutical and agricultural-chemical companies say

they will no longer develop products for foreign markets in which there is inadequate patent protection.

Eli Lilly & Co., for instance, re-

fuses to develop drugs for illnesses common in Canada and some South American countries because their governments offer little or no protection for pharmaceuticals.

Given the time it can take to

prove infringement and the meager relief available, the effort hardly

warrants the cost.

Sumitomo Corp. of Japan, for instance, has filed 1,000 patent applications in the United States since Corning could not prove that it had suffered substantial economic loss.

No could Corning find a way to force Sumitomo to pay damages?

There is no provision in U.S. law

for a U.S. company to seek compensation from foreign copiers of a patented manufacturing process.

In another patent-infringement

Street Puzzled by New Kidder Chief

But GE Had Good Cause to Select Retired Industrialist

By Daniel F. Cuff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — After considering a list of candidates to head Kidder, Peabody Group Inc., its parent, General Electric Co., made a seemingly strange choice by selecting Silas S. Cathcart, a 61-year-old Illinois industrialist who has never worked on Wall Street.

But if the choice seemed illogical to those on the Street, it made perfect sense to most GE officials.

With Kidder tainted by the insider-trading scandal, GE clearly felt that stronger management controls were needed in its investment-banking subsidiary, whose chief executive had been Ralph D. DeNunzio. GE obviously wanted a man it knew and could trust.

Mr. Cathcart, the retired chairman of Illinois Tool Works Inc. and a GE director for 15 years, fitted the bill.

"He is one of the more able managers in corporate America," said Robert E. Mercer, chairman of Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. and a fellow GE director.

Indeed, during Mr. Cathcart's 16 years at the helm, Illinois Tool Works thrived. The 75-year-old manufacturing concern makes the kind of engineered industrial components that have been hit the hardest by foreign competition.

While Illinois Tool Works is hardly a household name, Mr. Cathcart's management talents have earned him quite a following. These range from fasteners and plastic extrusions to gears and electronic parts.

And while many of its American rivals have withered, sales at Illinois Tool Works, which to

taled \$961 million last year, have tripled in the last decade, as did its profit, which hit \$79.6 million.

In addition, the company's acquisition last year of Signode Industries, a maker of packaging and fastening systems, helped results. But analysts also give much of the credit to Mr. Cathcart, who served as chief executive until 1982 and chairman until a year ago, when he retired.

Silas Strawn Cathcart was born in Evanston, Illinois. He graduated from Princeton University in 1948 and went to work for Illinois Tool Works, which is based in Chicago. The company is publicly owned, but for years has been a family controlled concern.

Mr. Cathcart, not a member of the family, worked his way up, becoming a vice president in 1954, president in 1964 and chief executive in 1970.

Mr. Cathcart said Thursday that he would be working closely with Kidder's newly appointed chief operating officer, Max A. Chapman Jr., who has been the head of the investment bank's brokerage unit.

Lawrence F. Bossidy, GE's vice chairman, suggested that Mr. Cathcart's main job would be to install a strong, stable management at Kidder, which has been plagued by fierce internal politics.

"He's got that leadership aura about him," Mr. Mercer said, adding that Mr. Cathcart is an executive who fosters loyalty.

Another trouble for the firm is that three former employees have faced charges stemming from the U.S. government's investigation of insider trading.

One of them, Martin A. Siegel, has admitted guilt in a conspiracy to traffic in nonpublic information.

Some analysts believe Mr. Cathcart will stay with Kidder's management only until a stronger team is installed. But Mr. Cathcart stressed that he was no caretaker. "I don't see it as a few months situation," he said.

Bacardi Holders Approve 1-for-1,000 Reverse Split

By Anne Swanson
Washington Post Service

CORAL GABLES, Florida — Stockholders in Bacardi Corp. have overwhelmingly approved a one-for-1,000 reverse stock split, but dissident Bacardi family holders said the move would not accomplish its goal of taking the company private.

With the issue unresolved, the battle that has divided a family known for 125 years for distilling, bottling and marketing rum seems likely to continue.

So far, four top Bacardi-family executives have been dismissed for opposing the privatization plan.

Executives of the Puerto Rico-based concern said the reverse split would reduce the number of holders to fewer than 300, the level needed to free the public company from oversight by the Securities and Exchange Commission. In the reverse split, each 1,000 existing shares would be converted into one new share, with cash payments to buy out blocks of fewer than 1,000 shares.

The chairman, Alfred P. O'Hara, said that on the basis of company records the split and buyback

would reduce the number of stockholders to fewer than 300.

But Adolfo Coimac Bacardi, a former vice president who was dismissed last December, said the dissenters' count indicated that 400 to 500 stockholders, including stock trusts created to foil the plan, remained after the split.

The final determination will be made by the SEC, which must approve the company's application to deregister its stock.

The more than a dozen Bacardi companies, concentrated in and around the Caribbean, are largely independent, and stock in all but Bacardi Corp. is privately held by the hundreds of family members. The company functions more like a multinational corporation.

Bacardi has been the No. 1 selling brand of liquor in the United States for eight consecutive years.

"We have several concerns" about privatization, said Robert O'Brien, a Bacardi by marriage and a spokesman for the dissidents. "In a private corporation, there is a lot less accountability to the shareholders and there is less access to capital markets."

Sale of JAL Shares Delayed

TOKYO — The planned flotation of 10 percent of government-owned shares in Japan Air Lines Co. has been delayed until autumn, a company spokesman said Friday. He said it was probable that the law allowing the government to float some or all of its remaining 34.5 percent stake in JAL would not be enacted in the current session of the Diet, Japan's legislature.

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Messrs. Shareholders are invited to attend on Wednesday, June 3, 1987 at 10.30 a.m. at the registered office in Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal the

Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders
with the following agenda:

1. Increasing the capital by an amount of 50,000,000 dollars of the United States so as to raise from its present amount of 200,000,000 dollars of the United States to 250,000,000 dollars of the United States by issuing up to 5,000,000 additional shares of 10 dollars of the United States each.

2. Authorizing the board of directors for a period of 5 years from the date of this meeting, renewable, to render effective the capital increase to be so resolved by from time to time and at its discretion issuing up to 5,000,000 additional shares, to determine the terms and conditions of subscription and payment thereof, to subject, if felt appropriate, the issue of such new share to the payment of a premium and to fix the amount thereof, to accept payment for the new shares in cash or in kind or by way of conversion of convertible bonds or similar convertible debt instruments.

3. Amending article 5 of the company's articles so as to insert therein the amount of the authorized capital to be created by resolutions of this shareholders' meeting.

4. Amending the first sentence of the first paragraph of article 13 of the company's articles so as to read as follows:

"The company is bound in all cases by the individual signature of the Chairman of the Board of Directors or by that of a managing director or of a general manager, as well as by the joint signatures of two directors."

5. Amending article 20.5. of the company's articles so as to replace the present text by the following one:

"The vote is subject to such limitations as may be prescribed by law."

Messrs. Shareholders are also invited to attend on Wednesday, June 3, 1987 at 11.00 a.m. at the registered office in Luxembourg, 2 Boulevard Royal the

Annual Shareholders' General Meeting

with the following agenda:

1. Directors' Report.

2. Statutory Auditor's Report.

3. Approval of the Financial Statements for the year ended December 31, 1986.

4. Appropriation of 1986 net income.

5. Discharge of Directors and Statutory Auditor.

6. Directors' and Statutory Auditor's fees for the year ended December 31, 1986.

Fridays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.
Via The Associated Press

	12 Month High	12 Month Low	Stock	Div.	Vid	PE	\$100 High	\$100 Low	Open	Close	Chg.
A											
18	3rd ASIN	16	12	ASIN			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
19	4th ABM-N	16	12	ABM-N			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
20	5th ALC	130	120	ALC			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
21	6th AMCO	10	8	AMCO			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
22	7th ARCO	17	15	ARCO			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
23	8th ATT Pcs	16	12	ATT Pcs			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
24	9th AT&T	11	11	AT&T			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
25	10th AT&T Pcs	16	12	AT&T Pcs			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
26	11th AT&T Svc	11	11	AT&T Svc			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
27	12th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
28	13th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
29	14th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
30	15th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
31	16th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
32	17th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
33	18th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
34	19th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
35	20th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
36	21st AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
37	22nd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
38	23rd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
39	24th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
40	25th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
41	26th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
42	27th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
43	28th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
44	29th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
45	30th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
46	31st AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
47	32nd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
48	33rd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
49	34th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
50	35th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
51	36th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
52	37th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
53	38th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
54	39th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
55	40th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
56	41st AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
57	42nd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
58	43rd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
59	44th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
60	45th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
61	46th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
62	47th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
63	48th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
64	49th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
65	50th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
66	51st AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
67	52nd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
68	53rd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
69	54th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
70	55th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
71	56th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
72	57th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
73	58th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
74	59th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
75	60th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
76	61st AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
77	62nd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
78	63rd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
79	64th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
80	65th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
81	66th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
82	67th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
83	68th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
84	69th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
85	70th AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
86	71st AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
87	72nd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels			17.00	16.00	16.00	16.00	
88	73rd AT&T Tels	11	11	AT&T Tels							

SPORTS

It's a Fight, But Flyers Dethrone CanadiensBy Robin Finn
New York Times Service

Montreal — Before it began, the National Hockey League playoff game degenerated Thursday night into a series of fights generated by a silly pregame ritual. After it finally started, the Montreal Canadiens took a 3-1 lead, only to lose it in the second period and fall behind in the third. And, once again, the Philadelphia Flyers proved more tenacious and less prone to defensive mistakes, their 4-3 victory giving them the Wales Conference final series by a four-games-to-two margin.

The Flyers' victory, their third in

a row in the Forum, ended the Canadiens' hopes of repeating as Stanley Cup champions while the Flyers, the league's second-best team, advanced into the cup final against the Edmonton Oilers, the club that has re-established itself as the most accomplished in the league. The championship series is to begin Sunday in Edmonton.

The Canadiens and Flyers entered the final period in a 3-3 tie, but despite early pressure on goalie Ron Hextall, the Canadiens couldn't score as their shots hit goalposts, Hextall's padding and the sticks of the Flyers guarding the slot.

The Flyers got the game-winner on a foray against goalie Brian Hayward at 7 minutes, 11 seconds. Just as the Canadiens were preparing for another sprint at Hextall, Rick Toc-



A 10-minute pregame battle ensued Thursday night when the Flyers ambushed two Canadians bent on a warmup ritual. The Flyers then won the Stanley Cup semifinal, 4-3.

chet stole the puck from Chris Cheios and passed it ahead to Brian Propp, who was steaming toward the left circle. Hayward turned his attention to Propp, but he passed across the slot to Fecchetti, who shot the puck into an open net. It was the first deficit of the game for the Canadiens, and they did not recover. The contest was almost over-

shadowed by the goings-on that

at first, all seemed normal: two hockey teams rigorously preparing for a game that could send the Flyers to the cup final and the Canadiens to an early vacation.

The unevenly practiced session came to a close, and the teams trooped toward their locker rooms. There was

not an official in sight when Claude Lemieux and Shayne Corson decided to complete a ritual.

As the Flyers knew, Lemieux likes to shoot a puck into the opposition's empty net before retreating to the locker room after the warmup. In the last couple of games, the Flyers had thwarted Lemieux by removing their net from its moorings. At the Spectrum on Tuesday, Lemieux had skated the length of the ice to the backward net and, with a flourish, netted a puck. As he was leaving the ice, he took a second shot and, like an accomplished pool player, banked it off the boards.

The Flyers never responded, and they eventually lost, 5-2.

Thursday night, given a second opportunity to knock the Canadiens out of contention, the Flyers tried a different tactic. They left the net in place for Lemieux but, in what appeared to be a rehearsed ambush led by non-regulars Chico Resch and Ed Hosopdar, they waited for him to take the bait, then descended en masse.

First, Corson took an uncontested shot at the vacant net. As Lemieux wound up, however, Resch threw his stick at him. It missed, but Hosopdar did not when he launched his body at Lemieux. They tangled, and the members of both teams, some half-dressed and without skates, returned to the ice to stage a half dozen fights. The melee lasted more than 10 minutes before the officials came to restore order.

Because the fights occurred before the game began, no penalties were assessed.

As the game did begin, the throng at the Forum, usually the most knowledgeable and least fanatical of hockey fans, abandoned decorum and loudly booted the American anthem.

Three quick baskets inside by Olajuwon, Rodney McCray's tip-in and six points by Sampson had given the Rockets a 74-63 lead in the third period. But in the next two minutes, Olajuwon and Sampson each was called for his fourth foul and went to the bench. Fitch finished the quarter with rookie Dave Feitl at center and Cedric Maxwell at forward.

Ellis scored on a breakaway layup after McMillan stripped Dirk Minfield of the ball and fired a full-court pass to Ellis. Reid fouled Ellis on the play and Ellis' foul shot made it 107-all before Olajuwon missed a 20-foot baseline jumper with one second left.

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